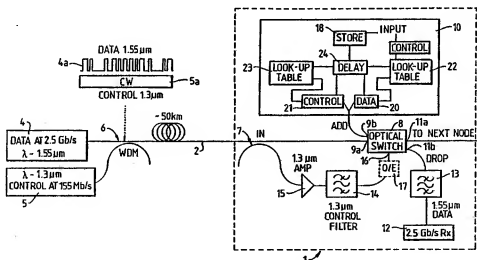




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## (54) Title: OPTICAL PROCESSING SYSTEM



## (57) Abstract

A telecommunications system comprises first and second nodes (4, 5, 6 and 1) interconnected by a network transmission line (2). The first node comprises an optical data generator (4) for producing an optical data signal (4a) at a first wavelength, an optical header generator (5) for producing an optical control (header) signal (5a) at a second wavelength, and means (6) for multiplexing the data and control signals onto the transmission line (2). The second node (1) comprises a switch (8) and a controller (14) responsive to signals at the second wavelength for controlling the routing of optical signals through the switch. A delay unit (24) and associated control means (22, 23) are provided to ensure that a sufficient delay occurs between the transmission start times of the control and data signals (5a and 4a) that the control signal completely overlaps the data signal at the second node.

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OPTICAL PROCESSING SYSTEM

This invention relates to an optical processing system, and in particular to optical header recognition in packet switching networks.

- 5 In a circuit switched telecommunications network, a physical circuit is made between two terminals for the duration of a call. For certain traffic formats, such as speech, the information being transmitted never completely fills the connection between two terminals, that is to say
- 10 the start of the information does not reach the destination terminal before the end of that information leaves the transmitting terminal, but the circuit is held open for the duration of the information's transmission between the two terminals. With high-speed circuits carrying digital data,
- 15 a much greater resource utilisation is possible by sharing paths through the network. A packet switching network is one way of achieving this improved resource utilisation, data being transferred through the network in packets. Each packet includes, apart from the data itself, a header
- 20 containing addressing and sequence (control) information for controlling the progress of that packet through the network. The addressing and sequence information coded in the header of a packet is decoded at the network nodes to provide routing control. A packet switching network thus provides a
- 25 virtual circuit between two terminals, this circuit appearing to the users as a permanent connection between the terminals but which, in fact, is shared with other users.

- Known methods of coding packet headers rely on time correlation techniques. The utilisation of a packet
- 30 switching network is linked to the bit-rate. The utilisation also depends upon the ratio of data time to wasted time, that is to say the ratio of the time the network is transmitting data to the time data is not being transmitted. In the time domain, the wasted time is made up of the time taken up with
- 35 header transmission (the header of a packet occupying a separate time slot at the head of the data of that packet),

and by the guard band transmission time, the guard band being the separation between adjacent packets which is essential to avoid overlap of the packets due to dispersion during transmission.

5       The aim of the invention is to provide an alternative technique for coding and decoding header information, particularly in packet switching networks, which technique results in increased network utilisation.

10       The present invention provides a telecommunications system comprising first and second nodes interconnected by a network transmission line, the first node comprising an optical data generator for producing an optical data signal at a first wavelength, an optical header generator for producing an optical control (header) signal at a second  
15       wavelength, means for multiplexing the data and control signals onto the transmission line in such a manner that the duration of the control signal is at least equal to the duration of the data signal, a delay unit and control means associated with the delay unit for providing a sufficient  
20       delay between the transmission start times of the control and data signals to ensure that the control signal completely overlaps the data signal on arrival at the second node, the second node comprising a switch and a controller responsive to signals at the second wavelength for controlling the  
25       routing of optical signals through the switch.

As the control signal overlaps the data signal, the two signals occupy the same time slot.

Advantageously, the optical data generator produces optical data signals in packets, and preferably the optical  
30       data generator is constituted by a laser and a modulator for modulating the output of the laser. The header generator may also be constituted by a laser.

The system may further comprise a modulator for modulating the header laser so as to turn the header laser on  
35       at, or just before, the start of a data packet and to turn the header laser off at, or just after, the end of a data packet.

Conveniently, the controller of the second node includes a splitter for demultiplexing a portion of the control signal, and a narrow band-pass filter whose pass band is centred on the second wavelength, the output of the filter being used to control the operation of the switch. An amplifier may be positioned between the splitter and the filter.

Advantageously, the switch is an optical switch such as a NLOA. Alternatively, the switch is an opto-electronic switch. In either case, the switch may have two outputs, one of which leads to a further network transmission line, and the other of which leads to a receiver. Preferably, a narrow band-pass filter is positioned between the switch and the receiver, the pass band of said filter being centred on the first wavelength.

Preferably, there is a plurality of second nodes, the nodes being interconnected by network transmission lines, and the optical data generator and the optical header generator of the first node are tunable so as to provide data and control signals at predetermined, different wavelengths for each of the second nodes.

In a preferred embodiment, the or each second node is provided with a module for injecting data and control signals onto a transmission line. Advantageously, the or each module comprises an optical data generator for producing an optical data signal at a first predetermined wavelength, an optical header generator for producing an optical control signal at a second predetermined wavelength, and means for multiplexing said data and control signals onto a transmission line.

Preferably, the or each module further comprises a memory store for storing data awaiting transmission, and control means and look-up tables for determining the first and second predetermined wavelengths appropriate to the required destination of the signals being injected.

Advantageously, the optical data generator, the optical header generator and the multiplexing means of the first node are incorporated into a module, said module

further comprising a memory store for storing data waiting transmission, control means and look-up tables for determining the wavelengths of the control and data signals appropriate to the destination node of the signals being  
5 injected. In this case, the first node may include a switch and a controller responsive to signals at a predetermined wavelength for controlling the routing of optical signals through the switch, said controller including a splitter for demultiplexing a portion of an incoming control signal and  
10 narrow band-pass filter whose pass band is centred on said predetermined wavelength, the output of the filter being used to control the operation of the switch.

A respective delay unit may be associated with the control means and the look-up tables of each module for  
15 providing a sufficient delay between the transmission start times of the control and data signals to ensure that the control signal completely overlaps the data signal on arrival at a destination node.

Advantageously, the modules are provided with  
20 additional control means for adjusting the look-up tables to compensate for changes in the effective optical path length of inter-node network transmission lines. Preferably, the additional control means of each module is constituted by first and second processing means, the first processing means  
25 being effective to monitor incoming control signals and to feed back optical path length information derived therefrom to the node transmitting said control signals, and the second processing means being associated with the look-up tables of that module to up-date said look-up tables in dependence upon  
30 optical path length information received from the first processing means of another module. Conveniently, the first processing means of each module is a local processor associated with the control means of that module, and the second processing means is constituted by local processors  
35 associated with the look-up tables of that module. The system may further comprise a management centre for controlling the local processors.

The invention will now be described in greater detail, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which: -

Figure 1 is a schematic representation of a wavelength header coding/decoding apparatus constructed in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is a schematic representation of one form of optical switch which could be used in the apparatus of Figure 1;

Figures 3a to 3d illustrate the output signal behaviour of the optical switch of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a schematic representation of a simple ring network incorporating apparatus of the type shown in Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a schematic representation of a star network incorporating apparatus of the type shown in Figure 1;

Figure 6 is a schematic representation of a ring/star network incorporating apparatus of the type shown in Figure 1; and

Figure 7 is a schematic representation of a wavelength routing network crossconnect switch for use with the networks of Figures 5 and 6.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 shows one node 1 of a packet switching optical fibre network, the network including a plurality of similar nodes. The node 1 is connected to the network via input and output fibres 2 and 3 respectively. The input fibre 2 is connected to a head-end station (not shown in detail) provided with an optical data generator 4 and a header generator 5. The optical data generator 4 produces data packets of 16-bit length (one of which is shown at 4a) by modulating a laser (not shown) at 2.5 Gbit/sec and at a wavelength of 1.55 $\mu$ m. The header generator 5 produces header (control) signals (one of which is shown at 5a) by modulating a second laser (not shown) at an effective rate of 155 Mbit/sec corresponding to data packets of 16-bit length, and at a wavelength of, for

example, 1.3 $\mu$ m. This modulation is chosen so that the laser of the header generator 5 is turned on at, or just before, the start of a data packet 4a, and off at, or just after, the end of that data packet. The control signal wavelength is chosen to match the receive wavelength of the node 1, and the header generator 5 is tunable so as to provide control signals at different wavelengths, each of which matches the receive wavelength of another network node. The two signals 4a and 5a are superimposed onto the fibre 2 by means of a WDM coupler 6.

The node 1 includes a four-port optical switch 8 for adding data to, and dropping data from, the network. The switch 8 has first and second input ports 9a and 9b respectively, the first input port being connected to the input fibre 2 via a splitter 7, and the second input port being connected to a data add module 10 (to be described in greater detail below). The switch 8 has first and second output ports 11a and 11b respectively, the first output port being connected to the output fibre 3, and the second output port being connected to a 2.5 Gbit/sec receiver 12 via a band-pass filter 13.

The splitter 7 demultiplexes a small proportion (typically a few percent) of the control signal 5a of an incoming packet, and feeds this tapped signal to a band-pass filter 14 via a 1.3 $\mu$ m optical amplifier 15. The filter 14 has a narrow pass band centred on 1.3 $\mu$ m, so that it will pass the tapped signal provided the wavelength of the tapped signal matches that of the pass band of the filter. The output of the filter 14 is fed to a control port 16 of the optical switch 8, thereby to open the switch and connect the first input port 9a to the second output port 11b. In this way, a data packet intended for the node 1 is dropped to its receiver 12. As the control signal 5a overlaps the data signal 4a in the packet, the switch 8 is opened at, or just before, the start of the data reaches the switch and is closed at, or just after, the end of the data leaves the switch. Thus the control signal applied to the control port



16 has at least the same time duration as the data packet. The filter 13 has a narrow pass band centred on a wavelength of 1.55 $\mu$ m (the data wavelength), so that the signal reaching the receiver 12 is solely a data signal. The filter 13 not  
5 only filters out the remaining control signal 5a, it also filters out noise. If the wavelength of the tapped signal does not match that of the pass band of the filter 14, the filter has no output signal and the optical switch 8 remains closed, that is to say its first input port 9a is connected  
10 to its first output port 11a. In this way, the data/control packet associated with the tapped signal is routed through the node 1 to the output fibre 3 and on into the network.

The switch 8 is preferably an all-optical switch such as a non-linear optical amplifier (NLOA). Alternatively, the  
15 switch could be an opto-electronic device such as a lithium niobate switch, in which case an opto-electronic converter 17 (shown in dashed lines) would be included in the path between the filter 14 and the control port 16 of the switch 8. The converter 17 would not require any processing capabilities,  
20 but would need to carry out a certain amount of amplification to ensure that a sufficiently large electronic signal is input to control the switch 8. Simple opto-electronic components of this type are readily available; and, combined with known switching technology, can produce switch rise and  
25 fall times of much less than 1ns.

The module 10 of the node 1 can add data packets onto the network when either a packet has been dropped by the node (having been triggered by the header address decoder described above), or if some protocol (such as a token-ring  
30 type protocol) allows input onto an empty line whilst ensuring controlled and fair network access. Data packets for transmission in this way are held in a memory store 18 provided in the module 10. The module 10 also includes an optical header generator 20 and a data generator 21. The  
35 generators 20 and 21 are tunable so as to transmit data at any one of a plurality of predetermined wavelengths, and to transmit control signals at any one of a plurality of

different wavelengths. Respective look-up tables 22 and 23 are associated with the data and header generators 20 and 21 respectively, so that the wavelengths of both the data and the control signals for the required destination of a given packet are correctly provided. If dispersion is a potential problem, the look-up tables 22 and 23 can work out the difference between the transmission times of the control signal and the data signal so chosen, and can instruct a delay unit 24 to provide an appropriate delay between the transmission start times of the control and data signals, thereby to ensure that the control signal 5a completely overlaps the data signal 4a at the destination node, thereby ensuring that its optical switch 8 routes the whole of the data signal and does not lose any data bits. The loss of data bits would cause errors, and thereby detract from the operational characteristics of the network.

The head-end station also includes a memory store, look-up tables and a delay unit (similar to the items 18, 22, 23 and 24 of the module 10), so that data for transmission can be held awaiting transmission, the data and header wavelengths for transmission to any given node of the network can be worked out, and an appropriate delay can be provided in the transmission store times in the header and data signals for reducing dispersion problems. Indeed, the head-end station may include a data add module of the same type as that provided at the node 1. It would also be possible to provide the node 1 (and any other similar node connected to the network) with a tunable filters 13 and 14 so that the wavelengths of the control and data signals appropriate to each of the nodes can be altered, for example by a management centre, if required. In this case, it would be possible for the head-end station to be identical to each of the nodes 1 in the network.

Because of changes in the effective optical path length of network links caused by environmental alterations, such as temperature, the delay between any pair of nodes alters. This alteration could result in loss of information

at the destination node 1, due to the control signal 5a moving with respect to the data signal 4a. This change in optical path length will probably only occur on time scales no greater than the kHz level. In order to ensure that all  
5 the optical path lengths are known and that the network remains "synchronised" (that is to say the control signals 5a overlap the data signals 4a at all the nodes 1), feedback information between the nodes is needed to monitor optical path lengths, and to adjust the look-up tables 22 and 23  
10 accordingly. This feedback signal can be achieved by monitoring the arrival of the control signals 5a at the nodes 1. Thus, if the network knows where the information has come from (by monitoring the fibre that the signal arrived on), and monitors the relative time that a given control signal 5a  
15 is incident on the node, then any differences in path delay can be monitored. As shown in Figure 1, this monitoring can be achieved by providing the look-up tables 22 and 23 of each node 1 with local processors 22a and 23a, and by tapping off a small percentage of the output signal of the filter 14 of  
20 each node 1 to a further local processor 14a. The processor 14a of a destination node 1 determines what has happened to the network, and sends a suitable update control signal through the network to all the other nodes to tell them how to update their look-up tables 22 and 23. These update  
25 signals may go via a central management centre (not shown) provided at the head-end station, or via some other management centre, perhaps linking a sub-set of the nodes 1. The need to provide a management centre depends on whether the total processing time of the local processors 22a, 23a  
30 and 14a is sufficient to make sure that the network stays "stable", and that the update control signals do not cause problems by changing the network after it has naturally recovered to its normal state (or it is still responding to previous signals). In other words, the time taken to adjust  
35 the network should be at most equal to the time-constants of the perturbing effects.

The local processors 22a and 23a in each of the

transmission nodes 1 receive update control information from every other node in the network, and process this to modify their associated look-up tables 22 and 23 correctly. Thus, the look-up tables 22 and 23 of all the nodes 1 (including the head-end station) are continually up-dated to compensate for environmental alterations. The degree of intelligence that the local management processors 22a and 23a have will dictate the strategy for the look-up table upgrade. Thus, it would be ideal if the processors 22a and 23a look at a number of inter-dependent signals to work out the best solution for the network as a whole, covering all the links that the information traverses on its way to a given destination. The capability needed is, therefore, related to the number of nodes 1 in the network.

The viability of the coding/decoding apparatus (and in particular the viability of using an NLOA as the optical switch 8) described above with reference to Figure 1 has been tested experimentally using the configuration shown in Figure 2. A data signal 4a at a wavelength of about 1.55 $\mu$ m (1.535 $\mu$ m to 1.56 $\mu$ m operational range) was modulated at 1 Gb/s to 2.5 Gb/s. The control signal 5a was a 1.31 $\mu$ m DFB laser modulated with 1010 pattern at 1/16th the bit-rate of the data. These signals 4a, 5a were injected into the absorber facet 8a of a bulk material NLOA 8 which was under standard bias conditions. Improved performance occurred when the absorber bias was reduced. The output from the NLOA 8 was filtered using a band-pass filter 13 at the data wavelength. Typical gated data signals are shown in Figures 3a to 3d. These results are for 1 Gb/s data, but identical behaviour was observed at speeds of 2.5 Gb/s. NLOAs operating at >5 Gb/s have been demonstrated, and further speed improvements are expected with device optimisation.

Operation in two modes (resonant amplifier and injection locked) has been demonstrated. The resonant amplifier mode results are shown in Figures 3a and 3b, while those for the injection locked case are shown in Figures 3c and 3d. The measured extinction ratio for both cases was >13

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dB between the gated data and the rejected data signals, and the EYE diagram shows a clean opening and good error-ratio performance is expected. The contrast ratio (the on-level power relative to the off-level power referenced to 0) was  
5 >10 dB. The rise and fall of the gate for the resonant amplifier case was ~ 2-5ns, and dependent on the detuning of the data wavelength from the NLOA Fabry-Perot mode. A detuning range of ~ 10 GHz was possible which would require wavelength referencing in a network configuration to ensure  
10 good performance.

In the injection locked mode (NLOA almost or at threshold), the rise and fall times were less than a bit-period (400ps), but the network benefits of this faster  
15 gating time are balanced by a much tighter detuning requirement, with successful operation obtainable over a data wavelength range of approximately 1-2 GHz.

The technique described above can be used in packet, virtual and circuit systems. It maintains a transparent data channel, and puts the necessary bit-rate specific information  
20 (such as packet duration, required rise and fall times etc) into a control channel at a different wavelength. The principle of the invention could also be used in "frame" systems, such as synchronised digital hierarchy (SDH) where the data bit-rate is set, and to fast circuit switched  
25 networks. The technique could also be used for distribution applications for data communications networks in LAN, MAN and WAN environments, and the general principle may also be used in trunk applications if configured correctly.

The technique can be used in ring, star and star/ring  
30 topologies as described below with references to Figures 4 to 6. Thus, Figure 4 shows one possible configuration for using the wavelength header coding/decoding technique of the invention in a simple ring network. This network includes four nodes 31, each of which is similar to the node 1 of  
35 Figure 1. The nodes 31 are connected in a ring configuration at the end of a trunk spur 32. Each of the nodes 31 has a different address wavelength  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ ,  $\lambda_3$  and  $\lambda_4$  which matches

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the control signal wavelengths input by the trunk spur 32. Obviously, therefore, the filters 14 of the nodes 31 are different, each having a narrow pass band centred on the appropriate address wavelength  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ ,  $\lambda_3$  or  $\lambda_4$ .

5 Data from the network enters the ring via the trunk spur 32 and a trunk multiplexer (such as a 3dB coupler) 33, and travels around the ring reaching each of the nodes 31 in turn. At each node 31, the information on the line is interrogated and, when the control signal 5a of any given  
10 packet matches the address wavelength of a node, the data is routed off the ring, and local data ready for transmission into the network can be added in its place. As with the embodiment of Figure 1, there is an add/drop function at the wavelengths of both data and control signals. Data  
15 circulating in the ring is multiplexed back onto the trunk spur 32 after travelling completely around the ring. This type of configuration could, therefore, be useful for signalling networks with the transfer of control information between nodes.

20 Information entering and leaving the ring does not necessarily need to be at the same wavelength or bit-rate if the trunk multiplexers are designed correctly. For example, if the trunk network is a wavelength routed network (at the data wavelength) then outward information can be transmitted  
25 at any of the available network wavelengths. The control signal wavelengths can, therefore, also be any convenient value. Although Figure 4 shows only four nodes 31 on the ring, it will be apparent that the principle can be extended to virtually any number of nodes, this number being dictated  
30 by factors such as the control wavelength range, the filter bandwidth, the pass bandwidth of the wavelength-routed cross-connects elsewhere in the network, and any dispersion problems. As mentioned above, each of the nodes 31 includes  
35 an amplifier for amplifying the tapped signal, so that a very low percentage of an input signal needs to be tapped, so that many nodes can be concatenated.

Figure 5 shows a star topology network having five

rings 40 each of which is similar to the ring described above with reference to Figure 4. Each ring 40 includes four nodes 41, each of which is similar to the node 1 of Figure 1. Each of the rings 40 is connected to a wavelength routed cross-connect 43 via a respective trunk spur 42. Each of the trunk spurs 42 is arranged to carry data at a respective data wavelength  $\lambda_{data1}$ ,  $\lambda_{data2}$ ,  $\lambda_{data3}$ ,  $\lambda_{data4}$  and  $\lambda_{data5}$ . Each of the nodes 41 of each ring 40 has different address wavelength  $\lambda_1$  to  $\lambda_{20}$  which matches the header wavelengths input by the trunk spurs 42. Here again, the filters 14 of the nodes 41 are different, each having a narrow pass band centred on the appropriate address wavelength  $\lambda_1$  to  $\lambda_{20}$ .

The wavelength routed cross-connect 43, which interconnects the five rings 40, ensures that the control signals are always routed over the same effective path as the associated data. This cross-connect 43 is shown in detail in Figure 7, and has the same interconnections for both control and data fields, any switching within these fields being driven in synchronism. A node 41 that wants to transmit data to another node 41 within the network chooses the correct data wavelength (for example  $\lambda_{data1}$ ) and the correct control signal wavelength (for example  $\lambda_2$ ). The cross-connect 43 is designed to route control signal bands rather than single wavelengths, that is to say a band of wavelengths  $\lambda_1$  to  $\lambda_4$  is routed rather than routing each of these wavelengths separately. This principle could also be used to route the data wavelengths, which would increase the capacity of the network.

Figure 6 shows a star-ring topology having five rings 50, each of which includes four nodes 51, each being similar to the node 1 of Figure 1. Each of the rings 50 is connected to an inner ring 54 via a respective trunk spur 52 and a wavelength routed cross-connect 53. The trunk spurs 52 also lead to a central wavelength routed cross-connect 55, and each is arranged to carry data at a respective data wavelength  $\lambda_{data1}$  to  $\lambda_{data5}$ . Each of the nodes 51 of each ring 50 has a different address wavelength  $\lambda_1$  to  $\lambda_{20}$  which matches

the control signal wavelengths input by the trunk spurs 52. Here again, the filters 14 of the nodes 51 are different, each having a narrow pass band centred on the appropriate address wavelength  $\lambda_1$  to  $\lambda_n$ . The wavelength routed cross-  
5 connects 53 and 55 are similar to that shown in Figure 7, and ensure that the control signals are always routed over the same effective path as the associated data.

Any switching that is required, for contention resolution or re-routing, at any of the cross-connects 43, 53  
10 and 55 will require that an arriving control signal 5a completely overlaps in time its associated data signal 4a. This overlap need only occur within a given switching window. The control of the look-up tables 22 and 23 of the  
15 transmitting node will need to take this into account when setting up the transmission. The complexity of the network and the choice of wavelengths is, therefore, related. This is particularly the case where packets are routed through one or more cross-connects between a transmission node and a  
20 overlapping of control and data signals at the cross-connect(s) - although this may not be required if the cross-connects are such that the optical switch within the control cross-connect can operate non-synchronously with respect to the optical switch within the data cross-connect.



CLAIMS

1. A telecommunications system comprising first and second nodes interconnected by a network transmission line, the first node comprising an optical data generator for  
5 producing an optical data signal at a first wavelength, an optical header generator for producing an optical control (header) signal at a second wavelength, means for multiplexing the data and control signals onto the transmission line in such a manner that the duration of the  
10 control signal is at least equal to the duration of the data signal, a delay unit and control means associated with the delay unit for providing a sufficient delay between the transmission start times of the control and data signals to ensure that the control signal completely overlaps the data  
15 signal on arrival at the second node, the second node comprising a switch and a controller responsive to signals at the second wavelength for controlling the routing of optical signals through the switch.
2. A system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the optical  
20 data generator produces optical data signals in packets.
3. A system as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the optical data generator is constituted by a laser and a modulator for modulating the output of the laser.
4. A system as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3,  
25 wherein the header generator is constituted by a laser.
5. A system as claimed in claim 4 when appendant to claim 2, further comprising a modulator for modulating the header laser so as to turn the header laser on at, or just before, the start of a data packet and to turn the header laser off  
30 at, or just after, the end of a data packet.
6. A system as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5,

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wherein the controller of the second node includes a splitter for demultiplexing a portion of the control signal and a narrow band-pass filter whose pass band is centred on the second wavelength, the output of the filter being used to  
5 control the operation of the switch.

7. A system as claimed in claim 6, further comprising an amplifier positioned between the splitter and the filter.

8. A system as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the switch is an optical switch.

10 9. A switch as claimed in claim 8, wherein the optical switch is a NLOA.

10. A system as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the switch is an opto-electronic switch.

11. A system as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10,  
15 wherein the switch has two outputs, one of which leads to a further network transmission line, and the other of which leads to a receiver.

12. A system as claimed in claim 11, further comprising a narrow band-pass filter positioned between the switch and the  
20 receiver, the pass band of said filter being centred on the first wavelength.

13. A system as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein there is a plurality of second nodes, the nodes being interconnected by network transmission lines, and the optical  
25 data generator and the optical header generator of the first node are tunable so as to provide data and control signals at predetermined, different wavelengths for each of the second nodes.

14. A system as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 13,

wherein the or each second node is provided with a module for injecting data and control signals onto a transmission line.

15. A system as claimed in claim 14, wherein the or each module comprises an optical data generator for producing an optical data signal at a first predetermined wavelength, an optical header generator for producing an optical control signal at a second predetermined wavelength, and means for multiplexing said data and control signals onto a transmission line.
10. 16. A system as claimed in claim 15, wherein the or each module further comprises a memory store for storing data awaiting transmission.
17. A system as claimed in claim 15 or claim 16, wherein the or each module further comprises control means and look-up tables for determining the first and second predetermined wavelengths appropriate to the required destination node of the signals being injected.
18. A system as claimed in anyone of claims 13 to 17, wherein the optical data generator, the optical header generator and the multiplexing means of the first node are incorporated into a module, said module further comprising a memory store for storing data waiting transmission, control means and look-up tables for determining the wavelengths of the control and data signals appropriate to the destination node of the signals being injected.
19. A system as claimed in claim 18, wherein the first node includes a switch and a controller responsive to signals at a predetermined wavelength for controlling the routing of optical signals through the switch, said controller including a splitter for demultiplexing a portion of an incoming control signal and a narrow band-pass filter whose pass band is centred on said predetermined wavelength, the output of

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the filter being used to control the operation of the switch.

20. A system as claimed in any one of claims 17 to 19, further comprising a respective delay unit associated with the control means and the look-up tables of each module for  
5 providing a sufficient delay between the transmission start times of the control and data signals to ensure that the control signal completely overlaps the data signal on arrival at the destination node.

21. A system as claimed in any one of claims 18 to 20,  
10 wherein the modules are provided with additional control means for adjusting the look-up tables to compensate for changes in the effective optical path length of inter-node network transmission lines.

22. A system as claimed in claim 21, wherein the  
15 additional control means of each module is constituted by first and second processing means, the first processing means being effective to monitor incoming control signals and to feed back optical path length information derived therefrom to the node transmitting said control signals, and the second  
20 processing means being associated with the look-up tables of that module to up-date said look-up tables in dependence upon optical path length information received from the first processing means of another module.

23. A system as claimed in claim 22, wherein the first  
25 processing means of each module is a local processor associated with the control means of that module, and the second processing means is constituted by local processors associated with the look-up tables of that module.

24. A system as claimed in claim 23, further comprising a  
30 management centre for controlling the local processors.



Fig.3a.

IN RESONANT AMPLIFIER MODE

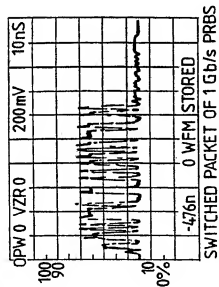


Fig.3b.

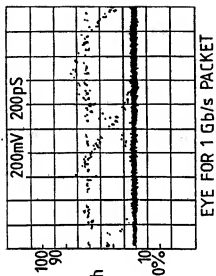


Fig.3c.

IN LOCKED OSCILLATOR MODE

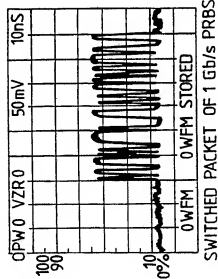
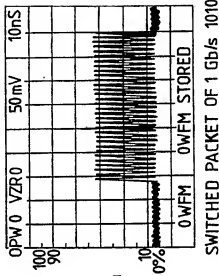


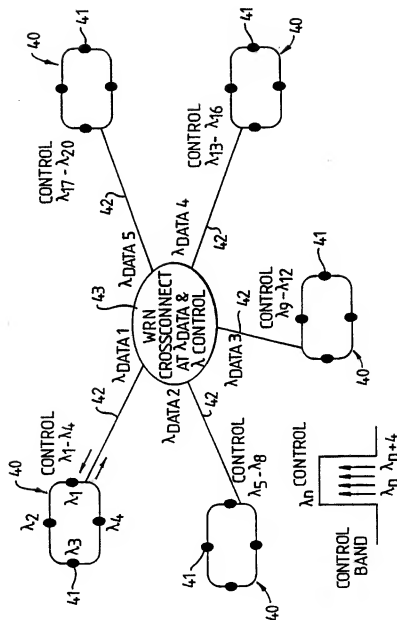
Fig.3d.





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Fig.5.

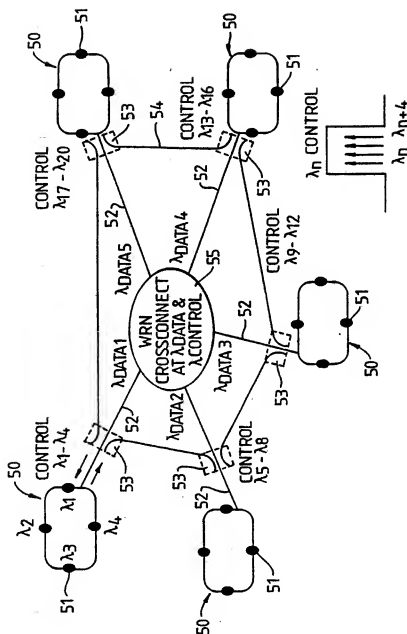


SUBSTITUTE SHEET



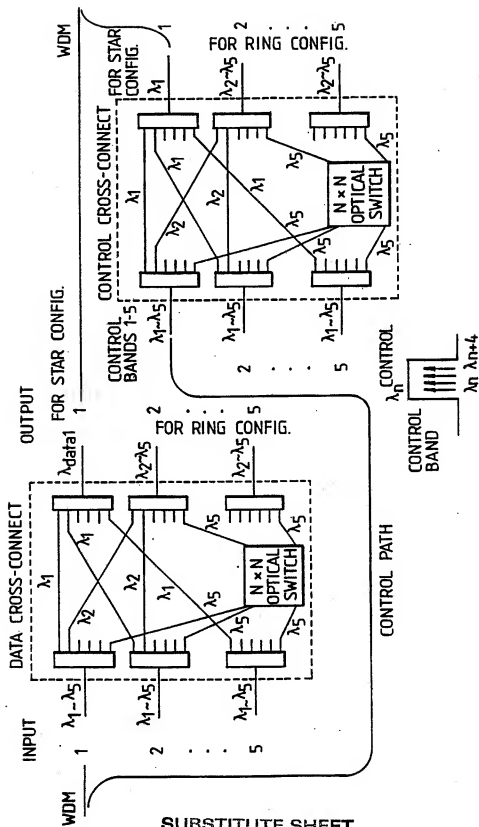
5/6

Fig.6.



SUBSTITUTE SHEET

Fig.7.



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/GB 93/00747

International Application No.

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all)*		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int.Cl. 5 H04J14/02; H04Q11/00		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum Documentation Searched?		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	H04J ; H04Q	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched*		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT*</b>		
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<p>* Special categories of cited documents: <sup>10</sup></p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"I" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled to the art.</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p>		
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
20 JULY 1993	30. 07. 93	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	VAN DEN BERG J.G.J.	

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
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